

ars that the total sum is \$369,617 92, which is deposited in the several banks of the city. The whole

\$ 54 ; Special fund, \$104,267 73 ; sinking fund, 876 05.

ordinances adopted prohibiting minors under 21 years of age, from driving cattle, &c., to the value of \$100, under penalty of \$10 for each offence.

THE KING'S COUNTY COURT OF Oyer and Terminer met yesterday morning, when the following gentlemen were empanelled as Grand Jurors:—**John J. Bergen, Foreman; S. Mott Spelman, Robert Lawson, J. C. Meeker, Robert J. Wilde, C. H. Harvey, C. D. Spencer, J. Waldron, Steadman Wright, B. H. Williams, E. C. W. Fiske, Nathaniel Williams, Edward Williams, Ed. Robbins, Oliver Hull, A. Harrison, J. A. Hewitt.**

WILIAMSBURG

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NARRATING SPRAY.—An affray occurred on my afternoon in First street, near Division street, between two men, one named William Williams and William Sillers. In the course of which Williams drew a stick-knife and stabbed Sillers twice in the chest, inflicting serious wounds. His injuries were so severe, it was feared he would die. Williams was arrested yesterday, and will, to-day, taken before Justice Colahan for examination.

SOUTH SLAVE

Mr. Hutt, of the Ohio State Journal, writes from Cincinnati to Columbus, in charge of a letter from Missie Ippit, homeward bound, who writes as follows:

"I came up to Pillow and Puk"—
We were taken to a dirty, unsewered room, where we were seated, and a very courteous examination conducted by a crawling looking fellow, who had a few strands of white hair, and wearing spectacles. While he examined me I have been the only man in the room to whom I should have given the distinction of being called General. He said that he thought I could have sought in a crowd, to call General Low.

The General was anxious to tell me how he valued South F.R.I., and the first opportunity he had he hailed me. The access to the officers is everywhere, and the room was crowded with all ranks. I was surrounded by a throng of men, some of whom were mostly young men, rough-looking fellows, who were as if just from camp. They had the appearance of soldiers without the uniform.

the camp to which I had access, and no more
 ere than elsewhere. Everything looked as

We found Gen. Pok. liked in much more comfortable quarters, and rather more exclusive in his arrangements, than the other two. He was a middle-aged man, rather amiable-looking, but distant. My associate was presented and his permission readily granted. He began to explore this way, and then that, and then that, and then that, and then that, by it. He thought they ought to stop it at once, as they could gain nothing by its continuance, &c.

Within the rebel lines, an occasional independent gathers information of the condition of their troops, which seems to rival the manifold pictures of suffering and need which the Southern papers have so frequently described as existing at the North. The correspondent says: "Of salt there was at times great want. The reason assigned for any scarcity of this article was the deficiency of clothing was the overtasked

efficient reason for the latter, as there were exactly at any time any overcoats to be seen

cept, the thin one, consciously taken from the federal soldiers, the dead bodies of whom were stripped even to nakedness. Except in some recently arrived Mississippi regiments, which are well dressed and well armed, the state troops, with their puffed sleeves and such as some others, uniforms seemed to be the exception rather than the rule. The enlisted men are seen entirely dressed as civilians and wearing coarse brogans—provided, of course, in the same instance that according to his own desire, with pumps and boots in case of necessity. The prevailing color of uniforms is gray, with gray infantry caps. The wear hats of all colors and descriptions. The South Carolina hat is drab, with a blue band. The Virginia hat is a mixture of drab color. What is called the Confederate hat is of plush, of conic form, with

p front. The Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, are dressed in light blue, with red

minings; caps also light blue. The Texans have striped cotton pants, with army leggings. They purchase any sort of white cotton stuff for their pants, and a good deal of gold or silver, when procurable, to stick back when nothing better offers. Numbers are thus clothed in cotton, while many complain of the cold and wish themselves in the warm blankets of the recently arrived Mississippians, however, and although clothed in gray color, with facings of scarlet and buff, of blankets there is a scarcity, and many regiments have no tents. Of wagons, there are few, and the mules, in any case, being they can seize upon an employment, are mostly sent to the country. The four-horse wagon peculiar to the country is mostly seen, the drivers chiefly negroes.

Various are the arms in use. The old regulars have the old-fashioned rifle, the new recruits, and some only double-barrel shotguns. The infantry officers carry straight-bladed cut-throats, and the cavalry officers swords; none below the rank of lieutenant.

As the Mississippians are the best clothed, *etc.*

are they ever supplied with specie than in the West, where the gold and silver small shillings are in circulation in Eastern Virginia as great currencies, sending some of the smaller samples to friends at home as such. This is the case with the small silver coins, as well as, so far as the larger notes are concerned of the U. S. A. notes and corporation issues from the different cities, Richmond leading the way for the others. The banks and the State Treasury seem to be at liberty to issue as much as they please. The late sheriff of Fairfax county and the county clerk has each his individual bank notes, and the latter has a large stock of the currency makes business brisk where there is anything to sell. Everybody has some money, and, as an old negro remarked, "it is a good thing to have money in the pocket when prices are high, than they could be sold." The price of articles in and about Fairfax County Court House, when they can be procured at

be had most of the time; sugar 50c. per lb.;
flour 35c. to 50c., and tea \$2. For calico \$4 has

en paid for a dress pattern, not often, however, obtainable at any price, as the soldiers use all they can procure for shirts. Salt is quoted at 10¢ per sack at Richmond, and not readily procurable at any price at E. C. H. Evans.

bacco, contrary to what might have been expected, is both dear and scarce, a soldier

ing been known to refuse a proffered
ass of milk, that soldier's luxury, be-
cause he would have to part with his last obtain-
able chew. As for pay, the regiment seems to
ask each to its own state, when any is expect-
ed, many soldiers professing they never have
en paid, and do not intend to ask for pay. The
Marylanders affirm they are in receipt of pay
in friends in their own state. There can be
reason for doubt but that the rebel army is
largely recruited by drafting. According to the

statement of a private from Mobile, all from
at city were drafted, himself included; and,
according to another statement, more from 25

During to another station, many from Mississipi also. Among all, sickness is very prevalent. While corn was soft colic and diarrhea, made worse by exposure to wet and want of food, constantly prevailed, but measles and scarlet fever raged frightfully, and cases of typhoid fever were frequent.

A letter from a passenger on board the steam-

Edinburgh, on which the redoubtable Capt. James, of the Sumter, went as passenger.

ers to his introduction to her passengers, as follows :—

At the tea-table, quite a discussion, in honour of the flag and the Union, a principle of which champion appeared for the flag in *key*, and to be a man who had all along in the triple *ocean* to be a British post captain, by the *river* *unriddle*, but whom most of the passengers thought acted like a southern man. He was recently acquainted with the seafaring life. His Capt. H. now avowed himself as Capt. mmes, of the Sumter; said he had got a letter from the British Consul at Lacunayra to

ord Lyons, and had been introduced by the latter as a British subject to Governor Sew-

and other officials at Washington, and he had visited our army on the Potomac. None of the northerners knew him, though Capt. Lanman thinks he does. The southern ladies claim they were informed in New York that Capt. Semmes was on board the steamer when she left New York. He made no disclosure when under the influence of liquor. It was thought at the time. He avows his trip to Europe to be for the purpose of buying war vessels, and expects to meet Dudley Mann, secretary, in London. He will be watched very pretty sharply in London, while he stays

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